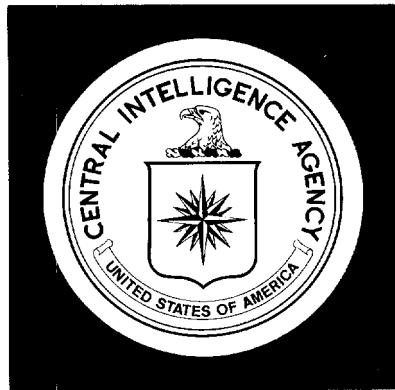


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*Sources
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12 July 1973

Memorandum for Recipients of Secret-level CIB

The Central Intelligence Agency has decided to stop publishing the secret-level Central Intelligence Bulletin. The last edition will be issued on Saturday, 14 July 1973.

CIA, mindful of the need in some quarters for a daily intelligence summary at the secret level, plans to produce four regional briefs--covering East Asia, Middle East/Africa, Europe, and Western Hemisphere. These will be filed electrically four days a week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. On Thursday, these regional briefs will be replaced by a worldwide brief based on the Agency's Weekly Summary.

Arrangements have already been made to provide this service to a number of the users of the secret Bulletin.

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USSR: Moscow is trying hard to reassure its allies that recent improvements in Soviet-US relations have not been made at their expense.

Special pains have been taken to keep the Warsaw Pact countries informed. Warsaw Pact ambassadors in Moscow received high-level briefings before and after Brezhnev's trip to Washington, and Soviet ambassadors in Pact countries were recalled so that they could be better able to brief their host governments. There are reports that Brezhnev himself will give a first-hand account of the summit to East European party leaders at a meeting in the Crimea late this month.

Other friendly Communist countries have not been neglected. The announcement that Brezhnev will visit Havana in December was made six months early, presumably to assuage the Cubans. Havana probably would have preferred a visit immediately after the Soviet-US summit, like that of Premier Kosygin in 1967. North Vietnamese leaders Le Duan and Pham Van Dong are currently getting a warm public reception in Moscow. The Soviets have agreed to absolve North Vietnam of past military and economic aid debts and have pledged further economic cooperation. They have said nothing, however, about new military assistance, and in public statements they have urged all parties to abide by the cease-fire agreements and vigorously defended the USSR's pursuit of detente.

The Arab countries are probably also receiving assurances. Politburo member Kirilenko had an opportunity to brief the Syrians during his visit there last week, and the Egyptians doubtless are getting the same message during presidential adviser Ismail's current visit to the USSR.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS: The dollar rose in international money markets yesterday for the third straight day. Since the beginning of the week, the dollar has recorded a 6 to 7-percent rise relative to the European joint float currencies, and a 4-percent appreciation relative to the yen.

The dollar strengthened following the announcement that US swap lines with foreign central banks had been substantially enlarged. Many traders interpreted this announcement as a signal that the US is prepared to intervene in support of the dollar. Bundesbank President Klasen added to this sentiment on Tuesday when he announced that the Americans are prepared to act and want to see the dollar supported. The West Germans, according to one high German official, entered the market this week for the first time since March to support the dollar. The dollar purchases reportedly were very small, however.

Intervention alone is unlikely to produce a sustained dollar recovery, although the longer-term outlook for the dollar is somewhat more favorable. Intervention has proved only a temporary solution to international currency instability in the past; progress toward resolution of fundamental political and economic problems will probably remain foremost in traders' eyes.

The Committee of Twenty Deputies, the group established by the International Monetary Fund to devise a monetary reform program, is meeting in Washington. The group has been wrestling with the problem of reform since last fall, and there are still wide differences among the major powers. The recurring monetary crises have not made agreement any easier.

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